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THE JERUSALEM POST

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TWELVE PAGES

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

Kennedy Asks Massive Funds To Build Army, Land on Moon To Push 'Freedom Doctrine'

WASHINGTON (Reuter).—President Kennedy declared at a joint session of Congress yesterday that the U.S. was determined, as a nation, "that freedom shall survive and succeed — and whatever the perils and the setbacks, we have some very large advantages."

Announcing plans for strengthening American fighting power, Mr. Kennedy at the same time said he would tell Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, next week that the U.S. is "action to live in harmony" with Russia. The President personally delivered what he described as a "special message on urgent national needs." He said: "These are extraordinary times. We face an extraordinary challenge."

One of his recommendations was that the U.S. should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth. He said this would require the additional expenditure of \$531m. this year and still higher sums in the future. He said that the course in space he recommended would involve estimated additional expenditures of between \$7,000m. and \$9,000m. over the next five years.

'State of the World'
Mr. Kennedy made his appearance before Congress five days before he is due to take off for Paris for talks with President de Gaulle and later for Vienna for his meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. He said he had not come to Congress to present a new military doctrine bearing any one name or aimed at any one area. "I am here to promote the freedom doctrine," he said.

Plenty of Patience
The President said the response of the Soviet Union at the nuclear test ban negotiations and in other ways had not been encouraging. "Yet it is important that we should have patience at the bargaining table in nearly innumerable, though our credibility is limited — that our hopes for peace are unfailing, while our determination to protect our security is resolute." He added: "For these reasons I have long thought it



General Gursel, the Head of State and the Government, has sounded a strong warning against political opportunists; he has also voiced his support for a proposal made by the Turkish press for an agreement between all parties. According to this agreement, they would adopt a common stand in support of Ataturk's reforms and against the exploitation of religion for political purposes. It can be hoped that these appeals and this warning — reinforced by quite a few arrests — will be heard and understood, and that the electoral campaign will not revolve, even covertly, around the reforms which have brought Turkey much further along the road of progress than any other Moslem country.

Israel can only be satisfied with the return of normal political life in Turkey. The relations between the two countries have been improving steadily since last year, and one may expect that they will improve even more rapidly after general elections and the formation of a new Government. Both countries are only interested in peace and development, and there should be between them scope for that cooperation which is sadly missing in this region.

Test Ban Parley 'Back 3 Years'

GENEVA (Reuter).—Britain told the deadlocked three-power conference on a nuclear test ban here yesterday that recent Soviet veto demands had put the negotiations back to 1958.

Mr. Michael Wright, the British delegate, criticised the Soviet proposal for a three-man administrative council to head a test ban control organization. This, he said, "has taken us back to the situation in December, 1958, when the Soviet proposals provided a veto on all control operations."

Under the Soviet proposal for a three-man council with a built-in veto, there could be no control operations except with the consent of the Russians, which was always withheld, he said.

Gagarin to Cairo
CAIRO (Reuter).—Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin is to fly here next month as part of a week's visit as guest of the United Arab Republic Air Force.

An Airline spokesman, announcing the visit yesterday, said Major Gagarin would arrive on June 24, aboard the airline's inaugural Comet 4-C service between Moscow and Cairo.

X-15 SETS RECORD
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP).—A top test pilot yesterday pushed the X-15 rocket plane to a winged aircraft record of 3,570 miles an hour — nearly a mile a second. Only cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and Alan Shepard have travelled faster.

Joe Walker's new mark is 296 m.p.h. faster than the 3,274 set last April 21 by U.S. Air Force Maj. Rob White.

ROCKWELL IN JAIL
NEW ORLEANS (Reuter).—George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, arrested Wednesday night with nine of his "stormtroopers," said yesterday he would remain in jail, instead of applying for bail. He and his henchmen were arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace while picketing the local premiere of the film "Exodus."

FLN Terrorist Shoots Up Paris Mosque

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS. — While the Pigra Mufti was delivering a sermon in the mosque yesterday morning on the theme of brotherhood of man, an Algerian terrorist opened fire, wounding the mufti — and two shots, cries of horror and the uninterrupted oration of the cleric who did not at first realise what was happening were heard by millions of Frenchmen.

A French radio reporter was on the spot, making a recording of the religious service of the Moslem Feast of Adha, when sheep are slaughtered and eaten in a spirit of reconciliation between humans.

A painful impression was made here by the report from Algiers of the FLN hand-grenade attack on a bar serving wine and spirits to Moslems — this is a reversion to the tactics employed by the rebels several years ago when they "punished" co-religionists for infringements of the Islamic prohibition on drinking alcohol.

The talks at Evian yesterday went into their longest session to date, with the Algerians said to have asked for French clarification on the self-determination question.

In Oran on Wednesday, a Jew was stabbed by a FLN terrorist. During the night at Aferville, a Jewish-owned chemist's shop was looted by a plastic bomb deposited by Algerian Francophone terrorists.

Hussein Weds Toni Gardiner
AMMAN (AP).—King Hussein yesterday married the 20-year-old daughter of an English engineering adviser to his army.

In a private 15-minute Moslem ceremony at the Zahran Palace, Hussein and Toni Gardiner signed the wedding contract making her "Hayatun Muna el Hussein" (Hussein's Wife).

Earlier, the King had paraded through Amman with tanks, camel riders, and 3,000 troops to mark Army and Independence Day.

Mufti Hamza el Arabi prayed "Thanks to Allah" as the King and his bride signed the contract together with Crown Prince Mohammed and Hussein's great-uncle, Sherif Hussein bin Nasser. Mum did not wear her wedding dress from Britain at the religious ceremony. She was wearing a plain blue linen dress without jewellery and a white chiffon head scarf.

(Mid-East Scene — Page 2)

B-G Warns of Threat to Peace In UAR Build-Up of Soviet Arms

TALKS WITH DE GAULLE ON JUNE 6
By MAURICE CARR, POST Correspondent

PARIS. — Mr. Ben-Gurion will be President de Gaulle's guest for lunch at the Elysee Palace on June 6, following political talks between the two statesmen. It was announced yesterday.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir, who will be in Paris at the same time, will accompany Mr. Ben-Gurion when he meets on other French leaders, notably Premier Debre and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville.

The Israeli Premier, whose visit will be official but without public ceremonial, is due on the evening of June 5. After a two-day stay he will take off for home, according to present plans.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is expected to discuss the UAR build-up of Soviet arms and the threat to peace in the Middle East.

3 Sessions with Diefenbaker
By LEA BEN DOR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Israel's Prime Minister yesterday advised Canadian Premier John Diefenbaker of the dangers inherent in a UAR military build-up using Soviet arms and jet fighters. Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Diefenbaker held two meetings yesterday, one more than had been planned. After their first meeting here on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Ben-Gurion would reveal only that Mr. Diefenbaker had asked for the additional

talk on Thursday. It is learned that the Canadian Premier showed special interest in Israel's technical aid schemes in Africa, recalling the reclamation work he saw on his Israeli visit.

The "world situation" was also discussed and this was taken to mean the East-West struggle as it affects the Middle East. Israel enjoys an enviable reputation for reliable information and interpretation of world trends. Its Ambassador here, Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, has contributed no little to this.

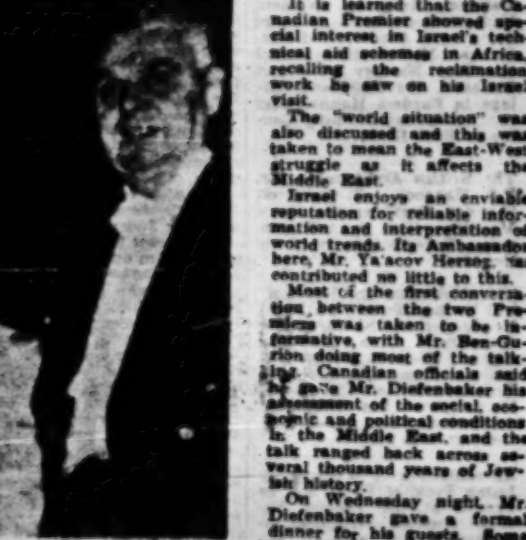
Most of the first conversation between the two Premiers was taken to be informative. Canadian officials said by Mr. Diefenbaker's side, Mr. Ben-Gurion's political conditions in the Middle East, and the talk ranged back across several thousand years of Jewish history.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Diefenbaker gave a formal dinner for his guests. Some 50 persons attended, including leaders of the Jewish community. The host spoke of the mass immigration to Israel, "a miracle of modern times," Mr. Ben-Gurion added fervently: "May the prophecy be realized in full and peace brought to the whole world."

At Wednesday's luncheon, Mrs. Ben-Gurion, wife of the Governor-General, invited Mr. Diefenbaker to lunch. The Queen in Hebrew, which he did, later translating it. An unexpected guest at the luncheon was Mr. Diefenbaker's son, who arrived at the last minute to the general pleasure, and both Prime Ministers went into the garden for informal photographs.

A crowd estimated at over 3,000 gathered at the War Memorial on Wednesday to see Mr. Ben-Gurion by a wreath of white flowers. The Memorial, situated in a wide square planted with hundreds of brilliant tulips in beds and coloured boxes, was decorated with the Canadian and Israeli flags.

A burly Irish-Canadian policeman said crowds were about as big as they had been for President Kennedy the week before, but "seem kind of more enthusiastic." Ottawa was a still place, but this time there were many Jews in the crowd, particularly young people, proud and excited to see Israel's Premier.



Mr. Ben-Gurion Banked by Ambassador and Mrs. Ya'acov Herzog, with Canadian Premier Diefenbaker, right, at the dinner given for the Israeli Prime Minister in Ottawa on Wednesday night — AP Radio Photo.

Must Rely on Arms, Amity

OTTAWA. — Mr. David Ben-Gurion said yesterday that Middle East tensions have lessened but Israel must still depend on arms and the goodwill of the non-Arab world for its continued existence.

He told a press conference after his second hour-long conference with Prime Minister Diefenbaker that he would not be telling the whole truth if he said Israel was not worried about Egyptian threats, but Israel relies on its army and "the goodwill of many peoples."

Asked whether he thought the UAR would ever accept the existence of Israel, the Israeli Prime Minister replied: "We don't need the acceptance of anyone just to exist, but sooner or later, peace will come — especially if world tensions are relaxed."

Asked whether Israel wanted to buy arms in Canada, Mr. Ben-Gurion said Israel sought fighter aircraft from Canada some years ago, but withdrew the bid because she thought it best to rely on one nation as a source of supply.

The Israeli Prime Minister declared that there is no question of double loyalties for Jews living outside Israel, because every human has a loyalty to his family, his country and humanity as a whole. "I do not think there is any difference between a Jewish Canadian, a French Canadian or an English Canadian." The ancient prophets said all Jews ultimately would be brought back to their homeland, but he himself did not claim to be a prophet and would not endorse or contradict them.

Mr. Ben-Gurion observed that present relations between West Germany and Israel

are satisfactory. Of the past, he commented, "sure understanding and goodwill by countries that were not invaded by the Nazis could have saved many Jews."

Mr. Ben-Gurion went to his press conference from the House of Commons where he was received by members with unusual warmth and prolonged desk-thumping. As he sat in the gallery for the opening of the House, Mr. Diefenbaker hailed him as a valiant nation-builder of modern times.

Spokesmen for the Liberal Party and Cooperative Commonwealth Federation also lauded the visitor.

Earlier in the day, at a reception in Ottawa's Jewish Community centre attended by 1,500, Mr. Ben-Gurion was presented with a silver cigarette box engraved with the coats of arms of Canada and the 10 Provinces, and a book containing the signatures of Jewish children in the capital. (AP, Reuter)

ISRAEL'S EXCLUSIVE KNITWEAR
Derina

We hereby wish to extend our sincerest congratulations to our dear manager,
Mr. LEOPOLD SHEN
a man of manifold successful activities in public life, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.
KURETH LTD.
all associated companies.

Cheap Tomatoes?
Easily done:
VITA Tomato Soup uses choice, pure fruit only. A refreshing dish and drink for hot summer days.
YOMATO SOUP
VITA

NEXT WEEK A Reduction of 10 eggs on every 10 eggs purchased
On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday
Butter— 37 eggs instead of 40 eggs
SUPER-SOL

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No Excursion Without a Camera

A camera enables you to perpetuate all events and to enrich your life. A useful addition to your luggage is a camera. ZEISS IKOMAT projectors for slides have arrived.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Tomorrow - Fair and cooler. Saturday - Fair. **WEATHER SYNOPTIC:** A barometric ridge over our region caused the above forecast and the following.

	A	B	C
Jerusalem	24-25	21-22	19-20
Tel Aviv	24-25	21-22	19-20
Haifa	24-25	21-22	19-20
Nasareth	24-25	21-22	19-20
T.A. Port	24-25	21-22	19-20
Lydda Airp.	24-25	21-22	19-20
Beersheba	24-25	21-22	19-20
Be'er	24-25	21-22	19-20
Dimona	24-25	21-22	19-20
A. Humidity at 5 p.m. 80			
Today's Temperature range	24-25	21-22	19-20

ARRIVAL

Prof. Gustav Gilbert, Chairman of the Long Island University Faculty of Psychology and Psychiatry, arrived in Jerusalem for a visit.

DEPARTURES

Robbi Mordechai Nurock, M.C. to Geneva (O.I. Al.).
Baron Christian de Salazar, to Jerusalem, for France on the weekly line (by Air France).

Prof. Gustav Gilbert, Chairman of the Long Island University Faculty of Psychology and Psychiatry, arrived in Jerusalem for a visit.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 42 from Nicosia - 0910. El Al 228 from New York and Paris - 1220. El Al 48 from London and Zurich - 1725.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 41 to Nicosia - 0800. T.W.A. 601 to Athens - 0810. El Al 229 to New York - 1230. El Al 49 to London and Zurich - 1730.

SATURDAY
ARRIVALS: El Al 200 from New York, London and Rome - 1245. T.W.A. 602 from New York, London, Madrid and Rome - 1310. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens - 1315. El Al 492 from Rome - 1320.

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Hungary Under Nazi Boot

Eichmann 'Outwitted' Horthy Letters from A Condemned Man

By DORIS LANKIN
Post Law Reporter

Eichmann's "great victory" over Admiral Horthy and the Budapest Judenrat was described by Dr. Alexander Brodie, who came especially from Brazil to tell the other side of the story of the deportation of the ill-fated 1,500 from the Kistaros Camp.

Mr. Brodie recalled that almost immediately after the Germans arrived in Budapest in March 1944, they started sending Jews to the Kistaros Camp. The task of providing provisions for this camp was imposed on the Judenrat. Brodie, who entrusted Dr. Brodie with its execution.

Moved Freely
In his role as commissary for the camp, he was provided with a special permit which allowed him to visit there daily.

The camp was policed by Hungarians under the Camp Commander, Major Vasindyi, but the S.S. organized the intake of detainees and their eventual deportation to Poland. As soon as the camp was full, a transport was dispatched to the East. Then the camp was "re-stocked."

The witness told the court that the Hungarian police were very good to the inmates of the camp and that Major Vasindyi in particular was responsible for saving the lives of hundreds and even thousands of Jews.

Horthy Circumvented
After about 20 transports had already been sent from Kistaros, he received news, early in July, 1944, that Admiral Horthy had forbidden any further transport. Yet, on July 12, Dr. Brodie heard that preparations were under way for a transport to consist of the 1,500 inmates of Kistaros and another 250 from a neighboring camp.

Dr. Brodie, a Hungarian, managing director, Compas Travel Inc., New York, to Zurich (by Seairline).

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pending transport. When Horthy's order stopped the train, it had to be turned back and had to be returned.

The witness then went on to describe how the train was stopped by the Germans. He said that the train was stopped by the Germans and that the train was stopped by the Germans.

One message, written on a card, was picked up and delivered to her by the finder of an emissary, the second - written on today's issue - was posted by an unidentified person.

In the first message, a translation of which was read by Deputy State Attorney Gavriel Bach at the request of Justice Landau - to spare Mrs. Reich the ordeal of reading it - her husband wrote: "Blessed is the head which delivers this card. They have locked us in and we are off. God be with you. Bless you and the children."

In the second message, he wrote: "I have already thrown out a card from a train. There is no doubt that we are off on a very long journey. May God help us to meet again in joy, for one miracle already happened on Saturday (when the first train was returned). Perhaps God will help again. The treatment is bearable. Fortunately, it is not too hot. If only I knew that no harm would come to you, I would somehow be able to bear whatever is coming to me. I do not want to make you and my children suffer. My dear children, look after your mother. And you, my darling wife, look after our treasures."

After this operation, Novak returned to the office and ordered the witness to join the transport, as he had already caused them enough "troubles" over the first train. Vasindyi, however, succeeded in smuggling him out of the camp from the back of the train.

He immediately hurried to the Judenrat in Budapest only to find that all had been summoned by Eichmann and had not returned. It was not until night that he managed to get to the Judenrat, the chairman of the Judenrat, and by then it was too late to save the transport.

Last Minute Efforts to Avert Jerusalem Municipal Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Mordechai LeShalom of Jerusalem is due to meet with the Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council today in a last-minute effort to avert a strike of the City's 2,500 employees on Sunday.

The Labour Council Secretariat decided on Thursday to call the employees out on Sunday. The Council is demanding that the Municipality should not accede to their demand to adjust salary scales and gradings in line with those of Tel Aviv and Haifa.

The Council, Mr. Dov Lipov, said that the Council would back the employees' demand for a strike. The Municipal Executive last night, authorized the Mayor to negotiate with the Labour Council to avert the strike.

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Letters from A Condemned Man

Mrs. Margit Reich identified from the witness stand in the Eichmann courtroom yesterday two written messages which her husband threw from two successive trains from Camp Kistaros, near Budapest.

One message, written on a card, was picked up and delivered to her by the finder of an emissary, the second - written on today's issue - was posted by an unidentified person.

In the first message, a translation of which was read by Deputy State Attorney Gavriel Bach at the request of Justice Landau - to spare Mrs. Reich the ordeal of reading it - her husband wrote: "Blessed is the head which delivers this card. They have locked us in and we are off. God be with you. Bless you and the children."

In the second message, he wrote: "I have already thrown out a card from a train. There is no doubt that we are off on a very long journey. May God help us to meet again in joy, for one miracle already happened on Saturday (when the first train was returned). Perhaps God will help again. The treatment is bearable. Fortunately, it is not too hot. If only I knew that no harm would come to you, I would somehow be able to bear whatever is coming to me. I do not want to make you and my children suffer. My dear children, look after your mother. And you, my darling wife, look after our treasures."

After this operation, Novak returned to the office and ordered the witness to join the transport, as he had already caused them enough "troubles" over the first train. Vasindyi, however, succeeded in smuggling him out of the camp from the back of the train.

He immediately hurried to the Judenrat in Budapest only to find that all had been summoned by Eichmann and had not returned. It was not until night that he managed to get to the Judenrat, the chairman of the Judenrat, and by then it was too late to save the transport.

Last Minute Efforts to Avert Jerusalem Municipal Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Mordechai LeShalom of Jerusalem is due to meet with the Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council today in a last-minute effort to avert a strike of the City's 2,500 employees on Sunday.

The Labour Council Secretariat decided on Thursday to call the employees out on Sunday. The Council is demanding that the Municipality should not accede to their demand to adjust salary scales and gradings in line with those of Tel Aviv and Haifa.

The Council, Mr. Dov Lipov, said that the Council would back the employees' demand for a strike. The Municipal Executive last night, authorized the Mayor to negotiate with the Labour Council to avert the strike.

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Laron Hits Out Again

Eyes on Egypt

Never in my life have I tried to act the hypocrite."
"Course of Honesty"

King Hussein's proposal of April 2 for a meeting between

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ONCE MORE UNTO THE POLLS

IZHAR HARARI

Fortunately, the State of Israel has already moved in this direction, through the establishment of a Land Authority between the State and the Jewish National Fund, in which the latter represents the Jews all over the world. The purpose of the Land Authority is to protect the rights of that Land Authority to entrench itself until all the land of Israel comes into its possession. This can be readily achieved through the powers of eminent domain, whenever the State is authorized where the private lands might be purchased through a special internal bond issue negotiated for the redemption of the soil of Israel. It is not too late, however, although the State shall have to pay much more than in the past, because the

RAEL Ltd.

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b) 2,718,802	
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69,506	
253,678	
479,793	4,041,080

1.519	1.489.274
1.589	
1.739	
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1.651	5.949.848
2.381.880	
	9.791.099
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589,394	
38,618	
849,061	
864,804	
2,381,834	
206,630	
497,683	
84,006	
1,518,108	6,779,488
	287,887
	<u>21,844,828</u>

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were entered
31, 1960, or at
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and of Directors

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470,664	/	553,189
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726.637
66.967

782 584

to the best of our
the securities. The Life
by the Company so far
the best of our informa-
at December 31, 1960.

RAFT & RAFT
Public Accountants (Inc.)

STILL TIME TO BUY UP LAND

an omission which has been too long ignored from the day of Alexander the Great.

Israel today is indeed a free State—a true commonwealth—where there is scope for individual initiative side by side with socialism, enterprise represented by capital labour institutions such as the Sela Boneh. But both private enterprise and labour institutions should be subject to the overriding consideration that the increase in land values, which inevitably comes from the State's policy of increasing population, should belong to the State, which may then lease such plots for agricultural use.

For the future, the State of Israel has already moved in a proper direction, through the establishment of a Land Development Authority, the Jewish National Fund and the Jewish National

Fund, in which the latter represents the Jews all over the world. It is the proper title for that Land which is to entrench itself until all the land of Israel comes into being. This can be readily achieved through the efforts of eminent domain, inherent in any government, when private lands might be purchased through the use of internal bond issue negotiated for the redemption of the soil of Israel. It is not too late, for the Jews have not yet had to pay much more now than in the past because of the constant rise in land values. The time will never. As the prospect of ever-increasing land values is bound to continue with an ever increasing population and augmented immigration the present is the time for action. It is the kind of a move that should meet with the approval of the major parties seeking representation in the new elections to

HASSNEH INSURANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1960
(To the general Board)

\$1.12.59		IL Authorized	IL Issued and paid-up	\$1.12.59		IL	TL
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES				INVESTMENTS:		
	SHARE CAPITAL.				Securities at cost or market value, whichever is lower: a)		
25,641	Ordinary Shares & IL 1283 each	25,641	25,641		Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	b) 2,715,802	845,000
24,959	" " B. IL 1.00 "	24,959	24,959	2,106,773	Sundry Bonds	267,629	23,056
50,000	" " C. IL 1.00 "	50,000	50,000		Preference Shares		48,506
110,000	" " D. IL 1.00 "	110,000	110,000	183,227	Sundry Shares		233,473
40,000	" " E. IL 1.00 "	40,000	40,000		Shares in other Insurance Companies (including bonus shares, at nominal value)		429,798
200,000	" " F. IL 1.00 "	200,000	200,000				4,941,069
351,424	" " G. IL 1.00 "	351,424	351,424				
-1	" " H. IL 1.00 "	-1	-1				
	Founders' Share			3,241,221			
852,085		1,000,641	1,000,000		LOANS:		
	Reserve for proposed distribution of Bonus Shares				On Company's policies (withheld surrender value)	1,978,519	1,489,274
48,233	General Reserve		54,296	1,328,898	Mortgages		
140,000	Buildings Renewal Reserve		250,000	1,068,692	To National Institutions and on their guarantee, and to Municipal Institutions		814,969
50,000	Securities Fluctuation Reserve		100,000		To Banks and Financial Institutions and on their guarantee		3,673,739
	Profit and Loss Account:		84,594		Sundry Loans, partly on Securities		281,241
55,558	Balance of Profit				Less: Interest in advance included therein	688,653	5,949,848
			1,553,174				
	INSURANCE FUNDS:						
7,974,946	Life Assurance Fund	8,905,378		3,083,324			
2,870,204	Fire, Accidents, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Fund	3,206,288		518,306			
(1,148,872)	Less: Re-insurance	1,383,549	1,903,798	8,671,808		8,618,504	
1,721,332				(435,701)			
	Extraordinary Risks Reserves:			5,216,107			
360,087	Life Assurance	351,008			Deposits with Banks and Credit Institutions (for loans on their responsibility), due after one year		2,351,889
440,353	Fire, Accidents, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance	475,467	836,692	1,061,897	Partly Linked to Index		9,791,090
710,590			11,634,730	8,308,903			
10,406,668					FIXED ASSETS:		
	RE-INSURERS' DEPOSITS:				Buildings, etc. (including property-shares), less depreciation		
980,218	Fire, Accidents and Miscellaneous Insurance		1,128,628	728,629	Shares in Subsidiary Company, at cost	1,001,213	100
					Furniture, Fixtures, etc., at nominal value		1
	PENDING OR ADMITTED CLAIMS:			728,730			1,001,213
224,944	Life Assurance (death and maturity)	198,262					
(49,485)	Less: Re-insurance	19,264	179,098				
175,459					CURRENT ASSETS:		
	Fire, Accidents, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance (including special reserve)	1,087,886		630,589	Insurance Companies, current accounts		888,984
4,761,978	Less: Re-insurance	1,807,730	3,289,806	14,969	Subsidiary Company, current account		88,413
(1,878,696)			8,438,833	618,537	Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances		842,961
2,883,278				626,655	Bills and Cheques Receivable		864,804
8,068,727				2,341,942	Outstanding Premiums, including balance with agents		3,361,634
	CURRENT LIABILITIES:			186,713	Collections for other Companies a/c		358,630
869,947	Insurance Companies:				Deposits with Banks and Credit Institutions (for loans on their responsibility), due within one year (partly linked to index)		400,653
196,112	Current accounts	841,812	1,096,432	682,528	Accountants-General clearing a/c		84,006
	Collections accounts	294,620		15,313	Cash in hand and with Banks, current accounts	1,514,108	6,773,668
1,263,160	Mutual Insurance Department	1,501,487		1,424,068			
(515,540)	Less: Transferred to "Genu"			4,977,968			
727,620	Investment Corp. Ltd.	620,611	961,446		DEPOSITS WITH INSURANCE COMPANIES		297,967
109,000	Bonus Reserve (Life)		108,000				
	Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances (including provision for taxation)	1,961,206	4,088,173				
1,240,349	Proposed Dividend Payable	72,000		394,443			
47,404							
3,186,992							

<p>Statement pursuant to Section 197 (3) of the Companies Ordinance, 1959.</p> <p>Profits or losses of the Subsidiary Company have not been taken into account above.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Loans and deposits with Banks linked to index have not been adjusted to the index as at the date of the Balance Sheet.</p> <p>On behalf of the Board of Directors: A. ZARARNY, Chairman of the Board of Directors M. ZEILST, Managing Director</p>	<p>\$1,844,528</p> <hr/> <p>\$1,844,528</p>	<p>a) Including Securities at par value of IL112,500 deposited with the Ministry of Finance. b) Including payments on a/c of Bonds of the Palestine Electric Corp. Ltd.</p> <p>We certify that the securities, insofar as they are quoted on the Exchange List, at the total amount of IL1,852,043 (mostly linked to index), were entered above at-the-market value on December 31, 1960, or at cost, whichever is lower. The securities which are not quoted on the Exchange List (Bonds of the Palestine Electric Corp. Ltd., guaranteed by the Government, payments on a/c of above Bonds and others) at the total amount of IL1,189,041 were entered above at cost.</p> <p>To the best of our information, the total value of the Assets appearing in the above Balance Sheet is not below the amount shown in the Balance Sheet.</p> <p>On behalf of the Board of Directors: A. ZARARNY, Chairman of the Board of Directors M. ZEILST, Managing Director</p>
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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1960

(To the nearest Pound)

31.12.59		31.12.59		
DEBIT		CREDIT:		
594.142	General expenses, etc., not debited to other accounts	230.988	Transfer from the Revenue Accounts :	
1.109	Depreciation of investments, net	111.941	Life Assurance Business	93.000
20.030	Provision for doubtful debts	14.154	Fire, Accidents, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business	470.664
40.000	Provision for depreciation of the Company's buildings	168.794		533.180
346.060	Net profit, c/d to Appropriation Account	726.637		
		280.879		
		529.336	Interest and sundry income, net, not credited to other accounts	366.506
909.911		910.911		1,119.689

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

70.000	Provision for taxation (including for previous years)	346.060	Net profit, b/d from Profit and Loss Account	726.637
47.535	Appropriation to Reserve for proposed distribution of Bonus Shares	44.618	Balance of Profit from previous year	40.997
20.000	Appropriation to General Reserve	110.000		
30.000	Appropriation to the Building's General Reserve	20.000		
14.000	Appropriation to Sundry Investments Reserve			
63.216	Proposed dividend	72.000		
55.968	Balance of profit, carried to Balance Sheet	84.894		

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF HARBEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL LTD.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account, and have obtained the information and explanation which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. We have checked the cash in hand, the balance with banks and the securities. The Life Assurance Fund was stated as per declaration of the Company's actuary. In our opinion, the books of account have been kept by the Company so far as is reasonable in the circumstances.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account, and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1950, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a fair view of the results of the business activities for the year ending on that date.

Tel Aviv, May 23, 1961

HAFT & HAFT
 Certified Public Accountants (Inc.)

Industrial Development Bank Needs Stricter Criteria

Heavy Responsibilities Must Be Met with New Attitude

By Our Economic Editor

THE 1960 report of the Industrial Development Bank of Israel shows that it has continued to expand at a rapid pace and already overshadows all other bodies active in the field of industrial credits in this country. In 1959 its outstanding loans increased by 14.1m, and in 1960 by 11.3m, bringing the total to 113.3m.

In order to put these sums in the right perspective one must, of course, compare them with the aggregate volume of industrial investments, and with the part of it that is financed by public credits. In 1959 our total industrial investments (excluding mining and power) amounted to 113.3m, which about one third — 35.5m — was covered by loans from public sources. Accordingly, the IDB's share in this financing was about 60 per cent. In 1960 the investments seem to have been of the same order of magnitude, but real terms although about 5 per cent higher in monetary volume the figure of 113.3m, for investments in industry including mining, which would dovetail with the Bank of Israel's provisional estimate, but at 1959 prices the share of public financing in 1960 seems to have been somewhat smaller than in the preceding year.

On the strength of these figures the IDB must have already been responsible for the bulk of these credits. To a great extent the long-term financing of our industry and IDB activity are thus identical.

One tends of course, to re-

gard this as a natural consequence of the IDB's designation as the major instrument for handling the funds allocated for industrial credits from government sources. But this approach tends to overlook the fact that the basic idea in establishing the IDB was to create a government-backed institution that could also attract private investments and institutional funds, to financing our industrial ventures and that would be independent enough to follow sound business policies. It is with this aim in view that the government's share in the bank's capital (Ordinary A shares) was limited to 26 per cent, and that persistent efforts have been made to ensure the participation of local and foreign capitalists and experienced businessmen.

Gradually this policy seems to be bearing fruit, and the share of non-government capital in the bank's resources is steadily rising. At the end of 1959 its holding of the Bank's share capital was limited to the 26 per cent, and the Ordinary A shareholders, of which Histradut-affiliated bodies held 11.1m, but in addition private investors, mainly by quarters closely connected with the voting shareholders, had taken up 10.2m, worth of the Bank's 6 per cent debentures. By the end of 1960 the voting share capital amounted to 11.3m, and in addition to their three quarters of non-government capital, the bank had taken up 11.2m, of 7 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares and an additional 11.1m in debentures, besides pledging to buy up 11.2m more of these shares and 11.1m more in debentures this year.

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must be considered as backed by the government and pledged by virtually the whole of Israel industry. Another point that should not be lost sight of is that in spite of the progress sketched above private capital will form but a minor part of the IDB's resources. At the end of 1960 various kinds of shares held by the government amounted to 11.3m, and by the end of this year they may approximate 11.3m, since another 11.3m in American dollar counterpart funds is expected to be lent to the Israel government for investing in the bank. At the end of last year the bank also had 11.3m in long-term government deposits and 11.3m, from the American Development Loan Fund. Recent approvals bring the total D.L.F. funds to 11.3m, and the volume of government deposits is also likely to increase. Besides the IDB also operates as the local agent of the Export-Import Bank for the admini-

stration of Cooley Amendment loans, of which 11.3m was granted by the end of 1960, with another 11.3m, by new approved for disposal in Israel. Thus the bank's aggregate lending capacity and financial standing are much more favourable than its own means indicate.

It is self-evident that this also serves to bolster the private investor's security and earning capacity. Indeed, the dividend terms offered to the IDB shareholders are rather generous, and when the ordinary shares are admitted to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (as they are expected to be shortly) their quotations will presumably reflect their long-term yield prospect. However, the problem must be squarely faced and objectively discussed, and the next few years — so long as the major loans granted by the IDB are not yet due for repayment of principal — should be used to forge the wherewithal to cope with possible emergency cases.

Careful Screening

The inadequacy of the IDB report seems to indicate that its research and follow-up practices are in need of some overhaul and intensification if the bank is to live up to the tremendous responsibility it shoulders. The Israel economy — and the Israel manufacturing industry — is rapidly outgrowing the stage when makeshift measures had to be undertaken in order to provide employment and earnings without regard to business criteria and economic principles. The bank is faced with a situation demanding that investment projects be more carefully screened in order to prevent inflation and over-employment.

It would be a pity if this opportunity was not taken to adjust the IDB's operations as well to these stricter standards and working methods.

However, "since larger loans are usually granted for longer periods, about half of the approved amounts... for nine to 13 years... In fact, a full third of the total amount approved was accounted for by eight loans aggregating 11.3m, for periods of 14 to 20 years, while 50 loans aggregating 11.3m, were approved for periods of nine to 13 years. There were 136 loans for shorter periods, which they aggregated 11.3m.

Very long-term loans (for 20 years) were given only to industrial undertakings in development. The amount of the total number of such loans was smaller than in previous years. In the past, the average period before collections was about 10 years, but in the past few years it has been reduced to about 8 years.

This is almost the only explanation provided in the report as regards these important lending activities, besides statistics concerning the geographical distribution of loans and the percentage of the total investment in the projects they helped to finance.

Unfortunately, the IDB's own report does not shed all too much insight into the reasons for the IDB's growing status.

That we have had alternating booms and slumps in the dairy, vegetable, poultry, fruit and other branches in spite of central planning. To be sure, Mr. Dayan also envisages a large-scale expansion of agricultural exports in the coming few years. This is indeed vital if the expected increase in production is to be marketed, and that is perhaps the weakest point in his scheme, for administrative bodies hampered by non-commercial costing and pampered by the subsidized home market will never be able to develop exports in a sound and steady manner.

In fact, while both organization and subsidies may be required to start exports going, the non-commercial protective methods that have been applied hitherto have often proved a hindrance, as in the case of eggs or groundnuts. Bureaucratic controls will advance neither specialization nor the export of new products, nor changes in cultivation methods, and in the case of farm units that will lower the production costs upon which the development of farm exports depends. On the other hand, such controls will hardly raise the profitability of farming enough to set it off against the steady industrialization of our countryside.

MR. Dayan's policy may indeed achieve its objective of a regulated market and a stable farm income in the short run. But in the longer run it will have to be replaced by planning based not on cumbersome and ineffective physical controls, but on monetary checks and incentives aimed at shifting our economic resources to their best use. That may indeed spell some reduction in the number of people employed in actual farm activity — though not necessarily in rural population. But it may also spell putting our agriculture — or at least most of it — on a sound competitive basis in line with other branches of our economy.

the collection of loan principal and interest which — as a matter of fact — amounted to 11.3m, and referred to loans aggregating only 11.3m.

The reasons for these omissions can be easily understood, for the IDB certainly is in a delicate position between the Ministry's urge to develop the country's industrial potential, the current availability of lending funds — which for the time being seem to exceed actual lending — and the cautious banking principles practised by its major partner, shareholders. However, the problem must be squarely faced and objectively discussed, and the next few years — so long as the major loans granted by the IDB are not yet due for repayment of principal — should be used to forge the wherewithal to cope with possible emergency cases.

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Very long-term loans (for 20 years) were given only to industrial undertakings in development. The amount of the total number of such loans was smaller than in previous years. In the past, the average period before collections was about 10 years, but in the past few years it has been reduced to about 8 years.

This is almost the only explanation provided in the report as regards these important lending activities, besides statistics concerning the geographical distribution of loans and the percentage of the total investment in the projects they helped to finance.

Unfortunately, the IDB's own report does not shed all too much insight into the reasons for the IDB's growing status.

That we have had alternating booms and slumps in the dairy, vegetable, poultry, fruit and other branches in spite of central planning. To be sure, Mr. Dayan also envisages a large-scale expansion of agricultural exports in the coming few years. This is indeed vital if the expected increase in production is to be marketed, and that is perhaps the weakest point in his scheme, for administrative bodies hampered by non-commercial costing and pampered by the subsidized home market will never be able to develop exports in a sound and steady manner.

In fact, while both organization and subsidies may be required to start exports going, the non-commercial protective methods that have been applied hitherto have often proved a hindrance, as in the case of eggs or groundnuts. Bureaucratic controls will advance neither specialization nor the export of new products, nor changes in cultivation methods, and in the case of farm units that will lower the production costs upon which the development of farm exports depends. On the other hand, such controls will hardly raise the profitability of farming enough to set it off against the steady industrialization of our countryside.

MR. Dayan's policy may indeed achieve its objective of a regulated market and a stable farm income in the short run. But in the longer run it will have to be replaced by planning based not on cumbersome and ineffective physical controls, but on monetary checks and incentives aimed at shifting our economic resources to their best use. That may indeed spell some reduction in the number of people employed in actual farm activity — though not necessarily in rural population. But it may also spell putting our agriculture — or at least most of it — on a sound competitive basis in line with other branches of our economy.

the collection of loan principal and interest which — as a matter of fact — amounted to 11.3m, and referred to loans aggregating only 11.3m.

The reasons for these omissions can be easily understood, for the IDB certainly is in a delicate position between the Ministry's urge to develop the country's industrial potential, the current availability of lending funds — which for the time being seem to exceed actual lending — and the cautious banking principles practised by its major partner, shareholders. However, the problem must be squarely faced and objectively discussed, and the next few years — so long as the major loans granted by the IDB are not yet due for repayment of principal — should be used to forge the wherewithal to cope with possible emergency cases.

Stockmarket

Tel Aviv — Featureless

MODERATE gains on the Tel Aviv equity market a week ago were wiped out again by Wednesday, leaving the market flat and featureless. The market was very sluggish, Sahar shares, the only insurance shares on the market, were ex 2 per cent bonus shares on Thursday after the company had published a favourable balance sheet during the week. Altogether this company's shares have stood up well under the continued pressure of past weeks.

It may be that present levels in equities are attractive for the long-run investor, but it seems that a real recovery can hardly be expected before the new Dead Sea issue is placed. According to reports 11.7m. of shares are to be sold on the local market, but many aspects of the flotation have yet to be definitely worked out and until they are known the market will continue to be cautious.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Skyscrapers Said Not Practical for Israel

HAIFA — The cost of skyscrapers — buildings 10 stories and up — is too high to make them suitable for Israel housing projects.

This conclusion was reached by Mr. A. Alweil, of the Technion's Building Research Laboratory, who has just completed a study of the matter. The expert surveyed European research on the matter as well as analyzed comparative building costs here of outlandish and of conventional dwellings of from two to four stories. He concluded that there is no justification for concentrating a high rate of dwellings in high buildings. He does believe, however, that in central city areas, some dwellings might be built higher-than-normal size if this would improve the general city plan by making more park area available.

The 14,634 employees in Aramco's staff are reported to have secured an unusual safety record last year, with only 18 cases of injury at work for every million working hours. Three-quarters of the employees are Saudi.

The staff has been going through special company training courses in rotation at a rate of over 4,500 per year. Another 1,000 attend these courses after working hours. The company has built 11 elementary schools of its own.

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Economic News in Brief

Portugal's Angola Strains

As a result of the continued strains in Angola, the Portuguese authorities continue their development programme, scheduled to reach about 1960. This year, Portugal has announced a programme for an aluminium extracting plant near the Cameroonian, for a life factory at Lourenco, for meat refrigeration plant in the south of the country which is to form part of a cattle development scheme, for several roads, etc. In addition to these projects, to be financed largely from government sources, a commission has been formed to stimulate private investments in Angola. However, public confidence in this field is on the wane. The shares of most Portuguese companies in Angola have sharply declined. Moreover, growing amounts of private capital are flowing out of Portugal, notwithstanding the recent stiffening of exchange controls.

Aramco Sets Record

Aramco's output has reached a new record, according to the company's latest annual report just submitted to the Saudi Government. During the year 1960 oil production from the company's fields rose by 12.4 per cent, reaching 4,000 m. barrels. The record month was December, in which daily output reached 130,000 barrels. At the end of 1960 the reserves in the company's concession areas were said to total 45.6m. tons.

In the field of refining, the company's Ras Tanura plant has produced 82.3m. barrels as well as analyzed comparative building costs here of outlandish and of conventional dwellings of from two to four stories. He concluded that there is no justification for concentrating a high rate of dwellings in high buildings. He does believe, however, that in central city areas, some dwellings might be built higher-than-normal size if this would improve the general city plan by making more park area available.

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Russia's Oil and Gas

In addition to the big Trans-Siberian oil pipeline and the Transcontinental pipeline to the west, which are already under construction, Russia is out to build the world's most extensive network of gas pipelines. They will carry natural gas from the Gassy fields to the industrial belt in the Ural, which is that to become completely independent of outside fuel, displacing with some 30,000,000 tons of coal currently hauled there annually from remote regions. The gas will be carried in two 40-inch pipelines, and the first stretch to Cherepovets is to be completed by 1963.

Meanwhile, a new stratum of natural gas has been discovered below the Argharashan a submarine range in the Caspian Sea which contains the famous Baku oil deposits. Geologists claim that the new gas field may yield as much again as the entire output of these fields in the past hundred years.

New Tape Recorder

Israel's first tape recorder has just come out on the market. Produced by Aramco-Armed, it is a medium-sized instrument encased in wood, with attachments for microphone, phonograph, headphones and an extra speaker. The company expects to meet the country's entire demand, which runs into the hundreds monthly with this instrument, with which it claims is cheaper than comparable ones imported from abroad.

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Religion Before Mt. Sinai

PROFESSOR Moshe Teitelbaum, a leading authority on Jewish law, has been lecturing on the subject of "The Israelite Religion in Egypt prior to the Exodus." The lecture, which was held at the Hebrew University, was a most interesting and informative one. Professor Teitelbaum, who is a well-known figure in the Jewish community, has been lecturing on this subject for many years. His lecture was a most interesting and informative one. He discussed the various aspects of the Israelite religion in Egypt, including the worship of the sun, the moon, and the stars. He also discussed the role of the pharaoh as a god, and the various rituals and customs of the Israelite religion in Egypt. His lecture was a most interesting and informative one. He discussed the various aspects of the Israelite religion in Egypt, including the worship of the sun, the moon, and the stars. He also discussed the role of the pharaoh as a god, and the various rituals and customs of the Israelite religion in Egypt.

Turning Shavuot morning into a university extension lecture series is another illustration of the over-institutionalization of the Jewish religion in Israel. These were both excellent broadcasts, but they were not entirely satisfactory. The programming was too high level for what should have been a popular morning broadcast. The lectures were too long and too academic. The programming was too high level for what should have been a popular morning broadcast. The lectures were too long and too academic.

Mesopotamian Origin
Professor Segal stressed the Mesopotamian origin of the Israelite religion. It is a lie, he said, to hold that the pre-Israelite religion of the Jews should be viewed against a Bedouin Arab tradition — this is the error of Arabists. Biblical tradition shows that the origin of the patriarchs' beliefs is to be found in Mesopotamia and not Arabia. Surprisingly, hardly any influence emanated from Egypt. The sons of Jacob lived in Goshen and apparently did not mix with the Egyptians. Inter-marriage was exceptional and they tended to keep their Hebrew names. They did not accept Egyptian religion, and the Egyptian elements on life after death must have surprised the young vigorous Israelites with their interest in the afterlife. The Mesopotamian traces remained in various aspects of Israelite tradition and customs. However, Moses suppressed the Mesopotamian elements and brought out the contribution of the Canaanite patriarchs. Israel left Egypt with a firm belief in the God of their fathers. But even in the wilderness there is evidence that the Israelites remained entrenched to a large degree in the Mesopotamian belief in a "god" who indicated that democracy retained its hold on the people's imagination. This belief, derived from Mesopotamia, survived the return to Canaan. Indeed the belief in "god-demons" left behind by the Mesopotamians, and the fear of the wilderness (the whole Israelite cult) also have been quoted as an interesting development. In other words, the Israelites developed a belief in wilderness demons and sub-gods, though they never accepted Mesopotamian Egyptian deities. Moses fought a cult war.

While Moses in the Sinai (Exodus 13:17-18) was a polemic victory, the rest of the campaign was a tactical draw. The sons of Jacob lived in Goshen and apparently did not mix with the Egyptians. Inter-marriage was exceptional and they tended to keep their Hebrew names. They did not accept Egyptian religion, and the Egyptian elements on life after death must have surprised the young vigorous Israelites with their interest in the afterlife. The Mesopotamian traces remained in various aspects of Israelite tradition and customs. However, Moses suppressed the Mesopotamian elements and brought out the contribution of the Canaanite patriarchs. Israel left Egypt with a firm belief in the God of their fathers. But even in the wilderness there is evidence that the Israelites remained entrenched to a large degree in the Mesopotamian belief in a "god" who indicated that democracy retained its hold on the people's imagination. This belief, derived from Mesopotamia, survived the return to Canaan. Indeed the belief in "god-demons" left behind by the Mesopotamians, and the fear of the wilderness (the whole Israelite cult) also have been quoted as an interesting development. In other words, the Israelites developed a belief in wilderness demons and sub-gods, though they never accepted Mesopotamian Egyptian deities. Moses fought a cult war.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP
Winning the 71st game, Botvinnik topped Tal's score of 12-11 last year by half a point. This year, Botvinnik's performance was even more impressive. He won 12 out of 13 games, with a record of 12-1-0. This was a remarkable achievement, especially considering that Tal was a strong contender. Botvinnik's victory was a testament to his skill and strategy. He played a very solid game, and Tal was unable to find any weaknesses in his defense. Botvinnik's victory was a testament to his skill and strategy. He played a very solid game, and Tal was unable to find any weaknesses in his defense.

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Game No. 100

M. BOTVINNIK, White

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3

5. Bb5 Bxc3 6. Bxc6 Bb4 7. Bb5

8. Bb5 Bxc3 9. Bxc6 Bb4 10. Bb5

11. Bb5 Bxc3 12. Bxc6 Bb4 13. Bb5

14. Bb5 Bxc3 15. Bxc6 Bb4 16. Bb5

17. Bb5 Bxc3 18. Bxc6 Bb4 19. Bb5

20. Bb5 Bxc3 21. Bxc6 Bb4 22. Bb5

23. Bb5 Bxc3 24. Bxc6 Bb4 25. Bb5

26. Bb5 Bxc3 27. Bxc6 Bb4 28. Bb5

29. Bb5 Bxc3 30. Bxc6 Bb4 31. Bb5

32. Bb5 Bxc3 33. Bxc6 Bb4 34. Bb5

35. Bb5 Bxc3 36. Bxc6 Bb4 37. Bb5

38. Bb5 Bxc3 39. Bxc6 Bb4 40. Bb5

41. Bb5 Bxc3 42. Bxc6 Bb4 43. Bb5

44. Bb5 Bxc3 45. Bxc6 Bb4 46. Bb5

47. Bb5 Bxc3 48. Bxc6 Bb4 49. Bb5

50. Bb5 Bxc3 51. Bxc6 Bb4 52. Bb5

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398. Bb5 Bxc3 399. Bxc6 Bb4 399. Bb5

400. Bb5 Bxc3 400. Bxc6 Bb4 400. Bb5

POST Cross-Word Puzzle

Across: 1. The pudding's no good. 2. A Britisher in America. 3. Not necessarily a difficult task. 4. The one who is expected. 5. Person with a society looking countenance. 6. Made a noise like a snake. 7. Good-bye for such a long period. 8. Midst. 9. A game with a ball. 10. Vessel used in a conservatory. 11. Curtis. 12. A man who has lost his dog. 13. He is not working. 14. Attack. 15. Knap. 16. A fish for a top note. 17. Yesterday's word of ascent. 18. A really good thing. 19. A quick pull. 20. Not cheap to read. 21. A man in a prison. 22. A better able to do his job. 23. A scoring effort. 24. Not new to being exploited. 25. A national beverage. 26. The final of that American company. 27. A man in a prison. 28. A better able to do his job. 29. A scoring effort. 30. Not new to being exploited. 31. A national beverage. 32. The final of that American company. 33. A man in a prison. 34. A better able to do his job. 35. A scoring effort. 36. Not new to being exploited. 37. 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